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cruise missile submarines. The old heavy cruiser and one of the light cruisers were believed to be non-operational.

Aircraft changes reflected continual decline in total numbers of fighters, light bombers and medium bombers. Receipt of new generation fighters increased both air defense and tactical air capabilities.

People's Republic of China (CHICOM)

Chinese Communist ground forces continued to show some progress in divisional type weapons and the Air Force registered an increase in number of aircraft. Additional MIG-19 Farmers were added to the aircraft inventory, perhaps the result of an indigenous production capability. Of the estimated 16 surface-to-air missile (SAM) sites confirmed in Red China as of late-1965, only one was known to be in southern China. However, there were indications that more SAMs were being deployed to this region. The most significant improvement in air defense capability was in the south and southwest portion of the country, particularly in the immediate region of the Sino-NVN border.

Obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by the Nautilus Institute Nuclear Policy Project

There were, during 1965, several indications that Red China was continuing to accord high priority to modern, prestige-type weapons. Most significantly, the Chinese detonated their second nuclear device in May. Missile development programs appeared to progress at an evenly-paced rate. Communist China was probably working on the SS-N-4 missile (range 250 nautical miles) associated with the "G" class submarine which was first detected in late-1964.

North Vietnam

The North Vietnam Army strength was significantly increased in 1965. These additions probably brought existing units up to full strength and were also reflected in their increased AAA manpower requirements. The other significant development in the NVN defenses was the rapidity of the air defense buildup. Surface-to-air missiles were, at the end of the year, deployed in key areas; modern